FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUBMIT DOCUMENT TO DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD061744 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["In the Name of Nuclear Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 6 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Laopatin reports:

The delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia submitted to the Disarmament Committee's consideration a working document on talks concerning the termination of the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and a gradual reduction of their stocks right up to their complete elimination. Emphasizing an imperative necessity to stop and turn back the wheel of the race of nuclear armaments, the socialist countries are proposing that preparatory consultations be started during the committee's current session so that talks on the substance of the problem could be started already in the current year 1979.

Ever since the emergence of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has been consistently and persistently coming out for prohibiting and eliminating them. This line was again reaffirmed and developed in the speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his speech on April 25, 1978, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized: "To lessen the risk of outbreak of a new world war and of mass annihilation of people by means of nuclear weapons is the central direction of our struggle for peace in contemporary conditions".

The importance of the task of excluding nuclear weapons from the arsenals of states was also emphasized in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member states at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow on November 23, 1978.

A whole number of other countries also came out for an earliest commencement of talks on stopping the production of nuclear weapons. This found reflection in the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, and in the resolutions of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The document which was submitted by the socialist countries to the Disarmament Committee points out that the termination of the production, the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons must be carried out stage by stage, on a mutually acceptable and coordinated basis. At all the stages the existing balance in the field of nuclear might should remain undisturbed, with a constant lowering of its levels. It is possible to reach understanding on this important problem only provided the principle of undiminished security of states and the interests of peace throughout the world are strictly observed.

Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, speaking at the Disarmament Committee, pointed out that since the chief danger to peace emanates from the growing race of nuclear armaments, measures aimed at terminating the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and varieties, at gradually reducing their stock, right up to their complete elimination must hold an important place in the Disarmament Committee's work. This idea was emphasized in the speeches by other delegates at the Disarmament Committee's session.

The world public are waiting for the committee's (?concrete) decisions and actions which would lead to effective measures in the field of disarmament.

The adoption by the committee of decisions which would make it possible to start talks already this year on terminating the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and on gradual reduction of their stocks, right up to their complete elimination, would meet these expectations.

Delegates Express Support

LD062130 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The working document submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries concerning talks on ending the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of stockpiles of such weapons, up to their complete destruction, was received with great interest in the Disarmament Committee and supported by a number of delegations.

Bohumil Sujka of Poland said at the committee meeting that the proposals contained in this document are very timely. They were drafted and submitted at a time when the Disarmament Committee includes for the first time practically all nuclear powers and a very representative--both geographically and politically--group of non-nuclear states.

The document of the socialist countries, said Gerhard Haeder, of the GDR, offers a good basis for an immediate beginning of talks on nuclear disarmament. This is a problem of vital importance for all peoples of the world, he said.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras supported the document, stressing that it is aimed at ensuring the security of all states, including non-nuclear ones. Agreement on this major problem can be achieved only if the principle of undiminished security of the states and respect for the interests of world peace are strictly observed.

The proposals of seven socialist countries are fully in keeping with the aspirations of the majority of states which, at the special session on disarmament and at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly insisted on the discontinuation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and on complete withdrawal of such weapons from military arsenals, Tadesse Terrete of Ethiopia said. The Disarmament Committee should discuss them in the nearest future as a matter of urgency. The Ethiopian delegation, together with other committee members, will devote to this document the greatest attention it deserves so that the proposed consultations and talks on this problem could be started already this year.

Mexican delegate Alphonso Garcia Robles described the proposals of the socialist countries as timely and meeting the interests of the broadest circle of states.

TALKS ON MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS RESUME IN GENEVA

LD070751 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 7, TASS--The talks were resumed here between the delegations of the USSR and the USA on the question of banning new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and, in this context, banning radiological weapons.

TASS CITES CHANDRA PRESS CONFERENCE AT END OF WPC SESSION

LD061710 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["Will of Millions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, February 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Abrosimov reports: The session of the World Council of Peace that ended in the GDR's capital has demonstrated the will of the people to live on the planet without the threat of a nuclear war shadow. Speaking at the concluding press conference held in Berlin today, President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra has said that the session demonstrated, as never before, the common aspirations of the peoples striving to defend peace. The Berlin forum of peace champions assumes a particular significance since it met at a time when peace and progress of mankind now depend more than ever before on whether it will be possible to stop the deadly spiral of the constant escalation of arms production. The main themes of the Berlin meeting were questions of detente and disarmament, invigoration of the struggle against weapons of mass destruction, particularly the neutron bomb.

At the session repeatedly emphasized has been the thought that human reason, responsibility for the destiny of civilization and the future of the whole of mankind demand a joint solution of the most pressing objective of the present--an end to the arms race. That was emphasized by speakers--envoys of all continents who came to Berlin from almost 100 states of the world. It is indicative that represented at the session were different political parties, movements, mass democratic organizations. The floor was taken by people of different professions--statesmen, politicians, clergymen, writers. The more noteworthy is their common desire to ensure peaceful life to the present and coming generations. A rebuff was given at the Berlin session to those who, using the fabrications of a "Soviet military threat", continue to make a stake on war. The demands were repeatedly made from the rostrum of the forum that the NATO countries should give up a new escalation of armaments. Mention was made of a particular danger coming from the growing alliance between the most reactionary imperialist forces and the present Beijing [Peking] leadership which preaches inevitability of war and which brings a great damage to the cause of detente and peace.

The session of the World Council of Peace highly appreciated the peaceful policy which is being consistently carried out by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The World Council of Peace has awarded Berlin, the capital of the GDR, the honorary title of "a peace city" in recognition of their untiring activities for the sake of the whole of mankind. At a meeting with Romesh Chandra, held today, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker emphasized the importance of the session of the World Council of Peace which will lend a fresh impetus to the struggle of the peace forces.

CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR MATERIAL PROTECTION OPENS IN VIENNA

LD061514 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 6, TASS--A conference to draw up a draft international convention on physical protection of nuclear materials opened in the Austrian capital. The conference that is held in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is attended by representatives of over 40 countries. It is said in the circles of the International Atomic Energy Agency that the adoption of such a convention and its joining by the biggest possible number of states would be an important step toward further strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

UNITED STATES

KOSYGIN RECEIVES U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER FRANK PRESS

LD061756 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Frank Press, adviser to the U.S. President for science and technology, who arrived in Moscow at the head of an American delegation to attend the sixth session of the Mixed Soviet-American Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

They discussed the state of affairs in bilateral scientific and technical cooperation which they, on the whole, assessed positively and touched upon some other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations.

It was stressed that science and technology are playing a great part in the life of present-day society and have an all-embracing effect on various aspects of human activity. In this connection, Aleksey Kosygin said that Soviet-American cooperation in the fields of science and technology, which should be further developed on an equal and mutually-beneficial basis, will facilitate a general improvement of Soviet-American relations and the relaxation of international tension. What is needed for this is the good will of the two sides, appropriate trust and mutual understanding between them.

For his part, Frank Press reaffirmed the intention of the U.S. Government to contribute to the maintenance and expansion of contacts and ties between the two countries in the field of science and technology.

WHITE HOUSE ATTITUDE ENCOURAGED DENG'S 'PROVOCATIVE STATEMENTS'

LD062145 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["No Answer"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, has ended his visit to the USA. The American press continues discussing the results of his visit and the character of his statements and conduct on American soil. Most of the commentators agree that by his pronouncements Deng Xiaoping did, as the Washington POST wrote, a good service to the American "war hawks" who strive, contrary to common sense, to substitute confrontation for the policy of detente, sabre-rattling for disarmament and intensification of the arms race for its termination.

His words were well received by the reactionary circles of the USA which would like to bring back the cold war. Deng's visit gave a new fillip to the anti-Soviet campaign.

Deng's conduct in the USA came as no surprise. The aims he pursued in going to America were well known in advance, namely to try and draw Washington into China's adventurist policy. But encouraged by the favourable atmosphere, the Chinese emissary went so far as to begin to lecture his hosts on how to conduct their policy, with whom to develop relations and on what basis.

As the New York TIMES said, his recurrent and persistent calls for the USA and China to form a united anti-Soviet bloc, just as his lecturing on what foreign policy the United States should pursue, can cause only irritation.

The newspapers ask why White House officials permitted him to make in U.S. territory speeches calling for war, for blocking the agreements which are being drafted by the United States with other countries? This is a natural and quite understandable reaction, and it was not fortuitous that pressmen asked a White House spokesman: "Was the American President surprised by his guest's outbursts, including those addressed to U.S. policy?" The spokesman spread his hands and answered: "No, he was not. Such is their style."

It is not a matter of style, of course, but of policy. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commentator was very clear about it when he wrote that Deng was speaking of China's old-age [as received] game of setting one foreign power against another. This visit to the USA, the commentator said, opens the way to a bleak future.

Most of the observers agree that Deng's unceremoniousness went far beyond the generally recognized standards of diplomatic conduct in relations between states. Although Deng's visit is over, the press in Washington and other capitals continues to discuss the question as to what aims the two sides set themselves during their talks. The purpose of Deng's visit was to cast aspersions on everything associated with the cause of peace, to push developments toward new armed conflicts with all consequences arising therefrom.

But the United States position is not quite clear. To all appearances, Washington did not even try to dissociate itself from Deng Xiaoping's instigating pronouncements, although it made statements to the effect that the United States is pursuing a balanced policy. As a matter of fact, the White House tried to keep silent while creating an atmosphere of "well-wishing neutrality" which only encouraged the Beijing [Peking] visitor to make provocative statements.

To judge by the reactions of the American press, which is discussing Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA, this trip engendered more problems that it gave answers to questions which are now being asked everywhere. In this connection, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that no one knows how this American-Chinese venture will end up.

TASS CITES U.S. SENATOR, PRESS ON DISARMAMENT

LD051454 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports:

Representatives of broad circles of American public and many politicians come out in support of the detente policy, for curbing the arms race, for the further positive development of USA-USSR relations. Despite the serious differences between the USA and the USSR, both countries have one common goal: To preserve peace on earth and restrict the dangerous arms race, a TASS correspondent was told by Senator Levin, Democrat from Michigan. In this connection he pointed to the great importance of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Their successful conclusion, the senator noted, would facilitate an improvement of the international political atmosphere and reduce the danger of war. The senator strongly rebuffed the opponents of detente who like to present the SALT agreement now being prepared as a kind of "concession" to the Soviet Union, to link its ratification by the Senate with questions having nothing to do with the talks. The agreement will doubtlessly meet the vital interests of the national security of both the USA and the Soviet Union, he stressed.

Concrete practical steps toward establishing control over armaments will greatly affect the entire international community, the senator said. A new SALT agreement will be an invaluable contribution to stronger peace and to ensuring real security in the world. The current Soviet-American talks are just the first step on the path to further joint measures in the field of disarmament. The senator voiced certainty that the agreement will facilitate a curbing of the arms race and an expansion of USSR-USA cooperation in the interests of stronger world peace. Many influential press organs in the U.S. also underline the need to end the arms race and for disarmament. The signing of the SALT agreement, points out the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, would considerably improve the political climate, remove suspicions and mistrust still existing in the relations between the two countries.

SALT-II, the paper continues, would provide a foundation for improving relations with the Soviet Union, all the more so, that the USSR already proved its readiness to seek, together with the United States, ways of restricting the nuclear arms race. The overwhelming majority of Americans, states the Chicago TRIBUNE, stand for a SALT agreement, for continuing the detente policy in relations with the Soviet Union. A SALT-II, the paper stresses, would be an important step on the road of detente and ending the arms race.

PENTAGON INCREASES EFFORTS TO PUSH BUDGET THROUGH CONGRESS

LD040232 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Pentagon is mounting efforts to push through Congress a record military budget for 1980. The administration plans to spend $138.2 billion for military purposes next year. Here is a report from our Washington correspondent: The Senate Armed Forces Committee has heard statements explaining the demand for the much greater military spending over this year by an assistant defense secretary, Duncan, the Army secretary, Alexander, the Navy secretary, Claytor, and the Air Force secretary, Stetson. All these leaders repeated worn-out claims about a nonexistent Soviet threat, and about a buildup in the Soviet military might.

The Pentagon is known to use such arguments each time it needs to condition the public and Congress in the desired direction. It is clear from the statements by the senior American Armed Forces officials that the Pentagon explains the further rise in military spending by a need to build up strategic nuclear and conventional armaments. Work will continue to develop intercontinental MX missiles, and a program is to be fully mounted to buy Trident nuclear missile submarines and ballistic missiles of the same name launched from them. As plans stand work is to be completed on developing a cruise missile and supplying it for the armed forces. Large funds are to be earmarked to create still more sophisticated systems of weapons of mass annihilation. The American Army is being equipped with the latest arms. Next year the Air Force will be getting additional aircraft of the F-15, F-16 and A-10 models. The U.S. Navy will buy dozens of new warships, F-18 aircraft and other equipment and weapons. At the same time, as most of what the Pentagon is asking for will be given to it under the draft federal budget for 1980, there will be further considerable cutbacks in allocations on the more pressing social programs.

Aid to Strategic Partners

LD061530 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 6, TASS--The House Committee on International Relations started hearings on allocations for aid to foreign states envisaged by the draft federal budget for the 1980 financial year.

According to the government's proposal, 8.9 billion dollars is being allocated for aid to foreign states. Speeches of State Secretary Cyrus Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown at the hearings leave no doubt that Washington continues the course at rendering heavy military aid to its partners in strategically important areas of the world. Thus, the United States continues building up NATO's military potential. According to the Defence Secretary, great attention is being paid to the strengthening of NATO's southern flank--Turkey and Greece. In the 1980 financial year, Turkey is to be given military aid to the sum of 300 million dollars and Greece to the sum of 160 million dollars.

In the Middle East, Israel continues to be the major recipient of U.S. aid. Some 785 million dollars is planned to be allocated to Israel for "security needs" alone. Besides that, Israel will be given another 500 million dollars which it will not have to repay. To gear firmer Egypt's economy to the Western market, the United States intends to allocate 750 million dollars to Cairo. The United States plans to allocate about 230 million dollars for the economic and military aid to the South Korean Pak Chung-hui regime. The draft of the bill suggested by the administration also envisages aid to a number of other states in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Cancelled Iranian Arms Sales

LD061738 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 6, TASS--Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. secretary of defense, Harold Brown, confirmed that Iran had cancelled purchases of modern military hardware in the United States to the sum of seven billion dollars out of 12 billion dollars provided for by contracts. It is reported by the Washington POST that during the stay in Aswan of the shah of Iran, President as-Sadat of Egypt had offered him to hand over to Egypt "for safekeeping" supersecret American weapons presently stationed in Iran. This, the paper goes on, concerned, in particular, F-14 fighter planes. Representatives of the American administration, to which the paper refers, expressed concern, however, that the handing over of such planes to Egypt could "alarm Israel" because they are armed with the most up-to-date Phoenix rockets.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS--New York, January 31, TASS--Albert Rubin, director of the Rogosin Kidney Centre of Cornell University, said U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the field of medicine develops quite fruitfully, helping the scientists of the two countries to more effectively handle complex problems connected with the medical treatment of people. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, he emphasised that such mutually-beneficial contacts became possible only due to the creation of an atmosphere of detente, mutual understanding and trust between the two peoples. Albert Rubin pointed out that at present Soviet and U.S. scientists are handling an extensive joint programme in the field of kidney transplantation. Meetings, scientific symposiums and conferences are held on a regular basis, and scientific-medical information and research results are exchanged widely. The U.S. scientist gave a high appraisal of Soviet medical science. He said U.S. researchers have something to learn from their Soviet counterparts, and that the kidney transplantation centre directed by Professor V.I. Shumakov, is, in his view, the world's best. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]

WESTERNIZATION OF POLICY PROVOKING ANXIETY IN PRC

LD061416 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["Bowing to Monopolies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--The TASS political observer, Mikhail Yakovlev, writes: It is reported from Beijing [Peking] that wall posters had appeared there expressing anxiety over the Chinese leadership's course, both inside the country and in the international arena. The authors of these wall posters denounce those who instigate China to follow the "example of the United States imperialist system". What is this all about?

The current Beijing leaders factually abandoned the slogan of leading the country into the ranks of developed powers "relying on its own strength." Of late, Beijing has been developing tempestuous foreign trade and economic activity in the international arena with the obviously lop-sided orientation on the West. Though China's currency reserves are only 2,000-4,000 million dollars and export receipts did not exceed 10,000 million dollars annually in recent years, Chinese trade and economic, and military delegations are travelling all across the Western world, holding talks on deals and credits running into many thousands of millions. The main aim pursued is to break through to the NATO arsenals, to increase the Chinese military potential. Such interests of the Beijing leaders obviously please the American, Japanese and West German businessmen who are now flooding Beijing. The doors to Western employers in China are now being opened ever wider. The Western press remarks that to attract foreign capital, Beijing is now discussing the possibility of setting up "free zones" on China's south coast.

How does Beijing expect to settle accounts with the capitalists? Not only by exports of oil, whose production is to be substantially increased in the coming years, but, above all by cheap labour. The Chinese leaders are obviously not averse to sharing their "right" to the exploitation of their own people. Beijing's kowtowing to the Western, above all, the American monopolies, from which the Chinese leaders eagerly expect "big contributions" to the economic and, first and foremost, the military potential of the PRC, called for substantial modifications in Beijing's propaganda, the creation of a definite "propaganda background". And such a "background" is being created: Former "ultrarevolutionary" prattling on "struggle against imperialism" has been abandoned and the capitalist order is depicted as all but a "mode" which must be imitated.

How far Beijing is prepared to go in fawning on private capital is also borne out by Beijing's policy vis-a-vis the representatives of such capital inside the country, the rehabilitation of former capitalists, who in China are called national bourgeoisie. As reported earlier, it was resolved to return their homes, high salaries and bank accounts. Just as hastily the national bourgeoisie has been also restored in their political rights. Assessing such steps by Beijing as an advance in "the right direction" the American press attaches special importance to the circumstance that they had been timed for the recent visit to the United States of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]. On the eve of this visit to the United States Deng Xiaoping, the vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, said in an interview with the American TIME weekly that though Mao and Maoism remain an "ideological compass" for Beijing, this does not prevent China from adapting to new conditions for the use of foreign capital, techniques, technology, etc. Speaking with Japanese political leaders several months ago Deng Xiaoping was even blunter: "Let us wait ten or twenty years, who knows what system we shall have at that time?" That is the crux of the matter: What system?

FRG SEEKING TO PUSH DISARMAMENT TALKS VIA NATO ARMS BUILDUP

LD061555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Yu. Yakhontov article under 'International Notes' rubric: "Is It Not Contrary to the Interests of Detente?"]

[Text] Much has been said and written about the FRG's positive role in developing the processes of easing tension in the seventies. The policy of peaceful cooperation stressed by the social-liberal coalition in Bonn has brought obvious benefits to the FRG itself and increased its authority and weight in European and international affairs.

Experience which has been justified is a weighty argument in resolving political issues. Therefore speeches by FRG officials from the position of consolidating the positive changes in international development appear perfectly logical. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt spoke of this recently. He warned certain Western powers in particular against using rapprochement with China to the detriment of the cause of detente.

Indeed, the new schemes now being nurtured within NATO with a view to encroaching upon the socialist countries' interests have little in common with the policy of good-neighborliness. Essentially we are seeing attempts to drive international developments into the vicious circle of cold war, despite the fact that these attempts are now far more dangerous than they were two or three decades ago. West Germany knows this better than anyone.

Nevertheless FRG policy is far from free of contradictions, sometimes considerable ones that give rise to just questions regarding its course on the most important problems of the present day--military detente, ending the arms race, disarmament.

Judge for yourselves. The FRG was probably the only U.S. NATO partner to note with displeasure President J. Carter's initial decision to defer production of neutron weapons. The FRG responded more readily than any other member of the North Atlantic bloc to Washington's demands for increased military appropriations. And that was the case at the recent NATO Council sessions, when under U.S. pressure the decision was adopted to increase the member countries' military budgets by 3 percent a year.

The FRG military department is doing its utmost to accelerate the realization within the NATO framework of an arms standardization program and joint developments in that sphere. It is seeking to introduce and deploy new weapons systems of the so-called "Eurostrategic class," which will certainly increase military confrontation sharply in Europe instead of reducing its level without harming the sides' security.

To the accompaniment of talk about reducing the strength of troops and arms in central Europe the American Armed Forces stationed in the FRG have been built up in recent years. In 1977-1978 they grew by 34,800 men. In addition, the potential of the American formations already there has been increased as a result of regrouping and restructuring. It is reported that in the coming months the United States will transfer to the FRG additional contingents to be deployed in the north of the country.

The government in Bonn welcomes "the United States' exemplary fulfillment of its duty as an ally." It is possible to read between the lines of certain statements by officials concerned with FRG military policy that there would be no objection if the United States continued adding "examples" of its favorable disposition to its West German ally, just as there is no objection to the fact that FRG territory has been used for some time for a constant succession of large-scale military maneuvers and other measures of a far from peaceful nature.

But what of parity, if you please, whose existence was recognized until recently by the West, including the FRG, and the need to preserve which was confirmed in the most solemn manner? They prefer to bypass this topic. And in order to befog the matter ridiculous fabrications about "Soviet superarms" are circulated. Or they refer to the need to prepare for "a possible development on the threshold of the SALT III talks" which--will such a thing happen suddenly?--"might not take West Europe's requirements properly into account." Consequently, not only the East but also the allied West is brought under suspicion.

The impression is sometimes created that by using talk about the Warsaw Pact's "Eurostrategic potential," which is allegedly upsetting the regional balance, Bonn would like to slyly reduce to naught what still remains of the military prohibitions and restrictions imposed on it by the Treaty of Paris.

In actual fact, what are certain FRG circles seeking? Are they not seeking to get the Soviet Union to agree to talks on the mutual reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, leaving the French and British nuclear potentials in parentheses, as the saying goes, while at the same time NATO would build up its conventional and nuclear forces on FRG territory and with FRG participation so as to use them as a kind of "Eurostrategic" means of pressuring the USSR? But this version would contradict the principle of equal security. It is an obvious attempt to undermine the existing parity.

The position of the USSR and the other socialist countries on this score was expounded clearly and unambiguously in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration of 23 November 1978. This states in particular:

"Whether on a European or world scale, with reference to individual regions or the entire planet, the Warsaw Pact socialist states are prepared to hold talks on all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race, including those aspects on which talks are not yet being held. This applies, for example, to the question of limiting and reducing those components of the two sides' combat potentials in Europe which are currently causing concern on each side.

"There is no type of arms which the socialist states represented at the conference are not prepared to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of not prejudicing the security of any country."

This point of the declaration is certainly well known in the FRG, as is the socialist countries' proposal to the West to reach agreement not to increase their armed forces and arms in central Europe for the entire duration of the Vienna talks. And since I have mentioned Vienna, it would not be out of place to remind you that the FRG delegation at the Vienna talks is operating from the toughest positions which are blocing the attainment of progress on such an important and crucial matter for the fate of Europe's peoples.

But let us return to the FRG's "Eurostrategic" ambitions and to those who believe that, before holding talks with the USSR on various aspects of ending the arms race, NATO's nuclear missile potential should first be increased in Europe, and primarily on the Rhine.

It has long been known that the Bonn opposition--the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union--thinks and desires precisely this. This position is now also supported by some influential representatives of the ruling coalition. However, there are also other opinions that are the direct opposite. H. Wehner, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party's Bundestag faction, has written in the journal NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, for example: "In its actual situation the FRG should not advance arguments on the imaginary need for additional weapons systems, thereby risking being made the bearer of these weapons instead of throwing the forces of the alliance (NATO--Yu. Ya.) onto the scales of arms limitation and reduction."

The question arises: Which path, nonetheless, does the FRG intend to take to the goals proclaimed by the all-European conference at Helsinki and acknowledged by its leadership? For striving to deepen and broaden detente by stepping up the arms race means foredooming the noble cause of strengthening peace to failure.

DISADVANTAGES OF EEC ENTRY FOR SPAIN EMPHASIZED

LD061755 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Mikhail Kremnev commentary]

[Excerpts] Mikhail Kremnev examines the negotiations which opened in Brussels today between Spain and the EEC for Spain's entry into the community.

In their analyses recently of the prospects for Spain's entry into the EEC, many newspapers, especially the French and Italian ones, point to the existence of a strong opposition to the integration of Spain into the European Common Market. The prospect of this, writes THE FINANCIAL TIMES, threatens the interests of some members of the Community and brings to light some problems and a series of serious anomalies within the Common Market itself. We do not know if the EEC will find some stable compromise in its agricultural policy since Spain offers agricultural products at lower prices, THE FINANCIAL TIMES concludes. Many French and Italian papers say that because of Spain's agriculture, with its lower production costs than in France or Italy, the representatives of France and Italy in green Europe are demanding that Spain be given more drastic conditions of entry to limit its export possibilities to a great extent.

It is significant that no long ago the commission in Brussels proposed new rules to restrict vine cultivation. This would hit Spain, as that country possesses the most extensive vineyards in the world and could indeed expand the area devoted to vine growing. Spain's entry into the EEC would bring inevitable shocks to the members of green Europe, who are anxious to defend their interests and profits from Spanish competition in agricultural products. So the anxiety felt by certain agricultural circles, as well as industrial circles, is understandable.

The difficulties that would face Spain after entry into the EEC were exposed by Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, minister in charge of relations with the EEC, in an interview published in the daily YA.

He stressed that Spain's entry should not be considered as a panacea capable of resolving the problems of Spain's economy, and it must not be thought that integration into the EEC will automatically improve the life of the Spanish people.

The Spanish papers recall the sad experience of Denmark, which gained nothing from entry into the EEC. In that country there is a massive movement for withdrawal from the Common Market, which is at the root of the country's chronic economic ills. Aware of the unfortunate experiences of some members of the EEC, quite a few sectors of the Spanish population are questioning the pro-European orientation of the country. They want instead international cooperation based on equality, noninterference and reciprocal advantage.

DENMARK'S 'EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PLACE' IN NATO PLANS VIEWED

LD061119 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Konenkov article: "What NATO Is For"]

[Text] Copenhagen--A motion "on Changing the Law on the Activity of the Maritime Shipping Commission" was debated quite recently in the Danish parliament--the Folketing. At first glance this motion did not seem very significant.

However, let us try to sort out its essence, and then some extremely interesting things will be revealed. At "zero hour," which in NATO terminology means a "crisis situation," on an order from NATO ships of the Danish merchant fleet alter course. They throw their civilian cargoes overboard and proceed at full speed to other bloc countries to take on soldiers and cargoes of military equipment which they subsequently deliver to Denmark. Some kind of unimportant motion!

As the Danish communists' newspaper LAND OG FOLK wrote recently, Denmark is conducting covert preparations for receiving foreign troops on its territory in peacetime. In a recent interview Danish Defense Minister Sogaard alleged that the country is still opposed to accommodating "allied troops." However, as if having second thoughts and afriad of being misunderstood, he immediately recalled that 2 months previously in another interview he had let it be clearly understood that "careful preparation must be made in good time for accepting Atlantic assistance if an explosive situation takes shape (in peacetime)." And he went on: "We are holding talks on creating the political preconditions for the rapid transfer of a NATO 'fire brigade' to Denmark." You cannot put it more clearly than that.

At a NATO Council session in early December it was recommended that Denmark focus its chief efforts on building heavy arms dumps earmarked for the NATO "firefighters." In the immediate future the country will be visited by a delegation of high-ranking U.S. military figures to decide definitively where and when the foundations of these dumps will be laid. However, this is still not action, for the moment, but only preparation for action.

But now comes the action itself. At the end of last year, at a NATO defense ministers' meeting, the Danish delegation had not found time, as is the accepted procedure in such instances, to secure the prior agreement of the Folketing Finance Committee. Yet it undertook to bear part of the expense of acquiring an airborne warning and control system (AWACS) at a cost of 300 million Danish kroner. And, in gratitude for such a chivalrous deed, the Danish military received a Christmas present of 80 million Danish kroner from NATO to improve its own radar system, which is supposed to be vital to these military men as a "guarantee of security against the constantly increasing threat from the East." [paragraph continues]

So that the NATO people present in Brussels would be in no doubt that they needed such a system, the same Sogaard, having shaken the dust from his tattered scenario, told them in moving terms how the cumulative Soviet military threat in the Baltic is increasing menacingly.

The Danish generals do not let slip an occasion to stress that NATO is an exclusively peaceful organization. When asked why they need a "fire brigade," NATO supply dumps and much else, they say without any embarrassment: for defense.

The truth, however, lies elsewhere. Denmark occupies an extremely important place in NATO's strategic plans. Therefore the NATO bosses are striving with all their might to keep the country as firmly as possible in their orbit and to draw it a little more firmly into the totally unjustified and dangerous arms race which is directed against detente, peace and against the creation in Europe of an atmosphere of trust and concord among peoples. However, more and more Danes realize very clearly the danger of NATO's adventures and are protesting sharply against them.

MANEUVERS SHOW NATO'S 'INTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS'

LD061135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[From the military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and Maj Yu. Gavrilov: "The Atlanticists' Provocative Action"]

[Text] On Monday the second phase of the U.S. ground forces Reforger-79 maneuvers will begin. This phase will have a codename of its own--"Certain Sentinel"--and will last 10 days, until 7 February. More than 65,000 officers and men, thousands of tanks and other armored vehicles, and hundreds of airplanes and helicopters will take part in the "combat operations" which it is planned to launch on the territory of the West German laender of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria. Servicemen from the armed forces of the FRG, Britain, Canada and the Netherlands as well as the U.S. are involved in the maneuvers.

These will be the 11th Reforger (an abbreviation standing for "the reinforcement of forces in Germany") maneuvers carried out by the U.S. command, and the first since 1973 to be held in winter. In the course of them the so-called "double basing" system has been improved. It provides for the personnel of certain U.S. ground forces formations intended for use on the European Continent to be deployed on U.S. territory, while their heavy weapons and combat equipment are deployed in West Germany. By a command decision officers are men can be transferred overseas to Western Europe where, after demothballing the weapons now in storage, "double basing" formations and units should quickly be able to bring themselves up to full combat readiness.

The aims of the Reforger maneuvers remain unchanged in principle from year to year, although each time they are partly modified and become more specific. This year, according to an official report, they are supposed to test the U.S. Armed Forces' strategic mobility and to demonstrate the U.S. ability to transfer troops by air and sea "to strengthen NATO in a critical situation."

Certain features of this year's maneuvers cannot fail to attract attention. Above all, the scale of troop transfers across the ocean has been increasing continually. While in 1978 the United States sent 13,000 servicemen to Western Europe, the figure this year has increased to 14,000. What is more, for the second year running Reforger is enlisting not only "double basing" formations and units, but also troops which are not part of the system. [paragraph continues]

Thus during the first phase of the maneuvers, in addition to the men of the 1st Infantry Division, C-141 Starlifter and C-5 Galaxy military transports flew to Ramstein (FRG) airbase and to airfields in Belgium and Luxembourg the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Airmobile Division, an engineers and sappers' battalion, National Guard subunits and U.S. Army reservists.

Parallel with the airlifting of troops, transport ships were sent to ports in Western Europe. They carried more than 60,000 tons of military cargo and equipment across the ocean. These supplies are also intended to strengthen the American troops taking part in the Reforger maneuvers. The Pentagon has in fact already started to implement a major program to supply reserve military equipment to the FRG, which will be kept at U.S. bases "until needed." Provisions has been made for supplying enough arms to equip three complete U.S. Army divisions.

The A-10A Thunderbolt aircraft which the United States has begun transferring to Western Europe will also be taking part in the second phase of the Reforger-79 maneuvers. Specially designed to give direct support to ground force units on the battlefield and to antitank operations, they can operate at a wide range of speeds--from 640-270 km per hour; at low and very low altitudes--50 meters down to 10 meters; independently, in pairs or in flights of four; and in coordination with Cobra helicopters. The A-10A is heavily armed, carrying a 30mm rapid-fire cannon with armor-piercing shells, rocket shells and missiles, including the Maverick. From a permanent base in Britain the Thunderbolts will make wide use of frontline airfields in the FRG--at Sembach, Langheim and Allhorn.

Progressive Western press organs are anxiously pointing out the provocative nature of the latest militarist action taken by the Pentagon leaders and Atlanticist strategists. The West European public rightly considers that demonstrations of NATO's military might near the borders of socialist community countries run counter to the interests of relaxing international tension. Its protests against the NATO military's actions are becoming increasingly resolute. This has reached the point where residents in a number of West German cities, such as Bad-Windsheim, decided to put up barriers on the roads and dig up sidewalks to prevent the movement of troops taking part in the Reforger maneuvers.

The American command, however, disregards public protests. For example, Maj Gen F. Kaplan, commander of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, stated: "We will operate on German soil as if it were our own backyard."

This new stage in NATO's militarist activity is evidence that the countries of this imperialist bloc are continuing intensive military preparations, whose direction they make no attempt to conceal. Following the Autumn Forge series of maneuvers last fall, a new cycle of militarists demonstrations begins, which does nothing whatever to promote the relaxation of international tensions or strengthen the security of the European Continent's peoples.

NEW NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD061045 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["New Norwegian Ambassador to USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--Dagfinn Stenseth, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Norway to the USSR, arrived here.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

Demonstrations Support Provisional Government

LD061938 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 6, TASS--Mass demonstrations in support of the provisional government of Iran, appointed by the leader of the opposition, Khomeyni, took place today in Tehran, Tabriz, Zahedan and other cities. Trying to intimidate the demonstrators, the servicemen who remained loyal to the shah staged their own show of force in the capital. At least 20 airforce helicopters kept circling over the streets filled with Khomeyni's supporters and roaring Phantom fighters dashed overhead from time to time. Troops blocked approaches to the Majlis and cordoned off Bakhtiar's residence and the ministry buildings.

The newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reports that the troops of the Tehran Garrison and the air base in Lavasan were put yesterday on the alert, and covers were taken off guns and rockets. This was done by the order of General Badrei, commander of the Iranian Land Forces. The newspaper says, however, that several hundred former officers, among them several generals who were dismissed from the army in recent years because of their opposition to the shah, expressed support for Khomeyni. All these officers have been closely linked with the army to this day and exercised great influence. A demonstration of three thousand flyers was held at the Iranian Shahrohi airbase (near Hamadan) in support of Khomeyni. 800 of them were arrested and arraigned for trial.

In the conditions of what is actually dual rule in Iran, the local administration composed of members of the opposition is growing more active. In the city of Qom, local administrative bodies were set up anew. All of Bakhtiar's orders are fully ignored there. Public employees take orders from the leaders of the opposition.

The head of the provisional government appointed by Khomeyni, Bazargan, stated that his government will exercise real power in the country. He said he will concern himself, first of all, with preparations for a national referendum.

The national revolutionary Islamic council urged "all government officials, the army and the people to cooperate with the provisional government." A similar appeal was addressed to the people by the National Front which leads the antishah opposition in Iran. It is said in the appeal of the National Front that the establishment of the Bazargan government is "an expression of the will of the majority of the people and offers a chance for completing the transition to democracy peacefully and without bloodshed."

Beirut, February 6, TASS--The United States, acting through its agents in Iran, and especially through the secret police of the shah's regime, SAVAK, is trying to break up the Iranian opposition from within by infiltrating it with agents-provocateurs and organising a campaign against Khomeyni, and his supporters, the Beirut weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI writes today. The purpose behind the provocation of disturbances all over the country, AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI writes, is to nudge the top officers of the army toward taking resolute actions, toward a military coup. The weekly says that already now SAVAK is drawing up, with the help of the CIA, lists of the leaders of the opposition to be destroyed in the first place.

Government Cannot Intimidate Opposition

LD061230 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 6, TASS--Mass peaceful demonstrations in support of the new provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan were held today in the streets of Tehran. Foreign news agencies report that over 100,000 people take part in these demonstrations which demand the immediate resignation of the Bakhtiar cabinet appointed by the shah.

Great numbers of troops were brought into the districts where the headquarters of the leader of the Iranian opposition Ayatollah Khomeyni are situated. About 15 helicopters are constantly circling over the capital. Fighter planes made several times low-level flights over the city during the demonstrations. A battle alarm was announced at some military bases in Tehran's suburb. By these measures the Bakhtiar government tries to intimidate supporters of the opposition, to demonstrate its strength and support from the army.

CIA, SAVAK Fomenting Disunity

LD061616 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Observers report from Iran that plundering bands jointly created by the CIA and SAVAK have now become active in many parts of the country. They beat up participants in antigovernment demonstrations, set fire to houses, cars and stores; they are openly engaged in plundering. According to news agencies, the CIA and SAVAK are forming bands from rich farmers and elements which lack class identity in villages to intimidate people and commit highway robbery. In the cities too, on the recommendation of the CIA experts, units are being formed from select officers of lower ranks and soldiers in order to take part in the promonarchy demonstrations and to attack the people's demonstrations.

According to democratic Iranian circles, the CIA and SAVAK are not satisfied with this and are making preparation to kill famous opposition personalities. For example, the Royalists' Front and a number of other reactionary organizations have threatened to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni; they also threaten to kill all the members of the Islamic revolutionary council, proposed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, as soon as their names are announced.

In the meantime, according to observers, the CIA and SAVAK are making a last-ditch stand to shatter the opposition movement from within and set its various units against each other. The proregime party supporters even openly say that they are very hopeful of the possibility of the emergence of differences among the ranks of the opposition. Now imperialist propaganda is not stopping its interference and is hard at work to prove, for example, that irreconcilable differences exist between the Iranian Tudeh Party and other opposition groups, and between the National Front and leaders of the religious opposition to the regime.

In the meantime, the CIA and SAVAK are struggling hard to create differences of opinion between participants in demonstrations. According to news agencies, CIA experts are now setting up special units from among their trusted Iranian military. According to the organizers of these units, their members are to participate in the opposition movement in the guise of communists, create disunity in the ranks of the movement and provoke armed clashes with the army. On the whole the CIA and its creature in Iran, SAVAK, want to play the role which has been repeatedly played by the CIA in other countries in the struggle against liberation movements--the same role which the CIA played in 1953 in Iran when it supported plundering elements to topple the legal government of Dr Mosaddeq, which nationalized the Iranian oil industry, and it terrorized and intimidated national democratic forces.

The CIA then was hopeful of breaking the unity of the patriotic people. But the CIA and the internal reaction which it supports forget this important point: That era has long since passed, the scope of the liberation struggle of the Iranian people has been greatly expanded since 1953, and the level of their political awareness has increased out of all proportions.

The people are showing ample caution against the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and the internal reaction and are ready to deal a shattering blow to these conspiracies. According to Iranian newspapers, self-defense units are being set up in many parts of the country to resist attacks by the plunderers. News agencies report that at the time of Ayatollah Khomeyni's welcome, 50,000 members of these units worked to maintain full order in the capital and not even one plunderer or terrorist dared to appear on the streets. Similarly, the imperialists and reactionaries cannot break the unity of the national democratic forces. The statements which are now being issued by various opposition groups in Iran indicate the need to preserve unity.

Ayatollah Khomeyni and Dr Karim Sanjabi, the National Front leader, and representatives of the Iranian Tudeh Party also point to the need for unity. Observers say that a firm belief exists among the participants of these movements to the effect that unity guarantees success in the struggle of the Iranian patriots for a better future for the homeland.

Bakhtiar Flirts With Opposition

LD062244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Report from Iran: Over 100,000 inhabitants of Tehran took part in peaceful demonstrations today called by the leaders of the opposition. The demonstrators expressed firm support for Mehdi Bazargan, who was appointed head of the new provisional government by the leader of the opposition, Ayatollah Khomeyni. The inhabitants of the Iranian capital also demanded the immediate resignation of the present cabinet headed by Bakhtiar. The authorities did not dare to give the order to open fire but, all the same, made a demonstration of strength: Jet fighters made several low-level flights above the town and a few military bases in the Tehran suburbs were put on alert. Troops have been brought into the area where Khomeyni's headquarters are located on the pretext of protecting him, although the ayatollah himself had not requested this.

In the next few days Bazargan, the prime minister of the provisional government, is to name the members of his cabinet and submit the list to Khomeyni for approval. This transitional government will act until Iran is proclaimed an Islamic republic. It is to prepare and hold elections to the new parliament.

Meanwhile reports continue to reach us about the growing dissatisfaction with the present regime. Yet another group of parliamentarians has given up their mandates. They stated that they do not want to serve the system of monarchical rule which has become obsolete and will fight for its liquidation. Bakhtiar, the head of the present cabinet who was appointed by the shah, reacted to this report with a refusal to resign, even, as he stressed, if all parliamentarians give up their mandates.

In an attempt to hold on to power Bakhtiar is continuing his flirtation with opposition. That is precisely how the decision made today by the foreign minister in his cabinet, Mir-Fendereski, that Iran will leave the CENTO bloc has been appraised by local and foreign observers. Iran was a member of this bloc together with the United States, Great Britain, Pakistan and Turkey.

After a stay of over a month in Tehran American General Huyser left Iran today. However, with his departure the activities of the American special services aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the course of events in Iran to the advantage of the United States have not ceased. According to the testimony of AP, representatives of the American Embassy are making efforts to establish direct contacts with the leadership of the opposition. The agency correspondent notes, however, that the chances for this are slight, taking into account the patent anti-American trend of the utterances of the Iranian opposition.

Civil War Atmosphere Heightens

LD061113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA-TASS report: "Iran: Tension Mounts"]

[Text] According to reports received from Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, prominent political and religious figure, returned to Iran Thursday. All the streets and squares adjoining Mahrabad international airport where the Air France aircraft carrying Khomeyni landed were filled with large crowds of people. More than 5 million inhabitants of Tehran and other provinces went there to welcome the return of the opposition leader. From the airport Ayatollah Khomeyni proceeded immediately to the cemetery where the victims of the reprisals against Iranian patriots are buried.

For their part generals who remain loyal to the shah attempted to organize a show of strength by the army. However, the columns of tanks, armored cars and armored transports containing soldiers of the shah's guard which moved through the streets were obstructed by crowds of people.

The spirit of rebellion has now embraced virtually all the country, commentators note. In the opinion of many journalists, the fierce clashes continuing everywhere between the opposition and the forces of the army and police virtually testify to the start of a civil war. As L'HUMANITE writes, "The idea of armed struggle is making headway among the population."

Thus, correspondents write from the Iranian capital, the attempts by Bakhtiar and the generals and American "advisers" who back him to persuade the opposition leadership to embark on compromise and conciliation have been a complete failure.

The illegal Bakhtiar government, well-known public figure Barahani writes in ETTELAAT, was installed by American imperialism to fill the vacuum created, the United States thinks, after the shah's flight. This cabinet's tactics, particularly the seizure of airfields by troops and tanks, are dictated to Bakhtiar by American specialists.

As UPI reports, hundreds of Americans, Europeans and Japanese are continuing their evacuation from Iran in connection with the sharp intensification of the confrontation between supporters and opponents of the shah's regime. In the next few days, the agency points out, about 5,000 Americans will be evacuated, mostly in military transport aircraft.

According to reports from Washington, State Department spokesman H. Carter has declared that the departure of certain groups of American personnel from Iran is "temporary."

The Washington POST writes of the growing concern in Washington at the signs of a breakdown of discipline and of the command structure in the Iranian Armed Forces.

Meanwhile the world progressive public is displaying serious concern at the intensifying provocative U.S. intrigues against the Iranian people and is resolutely opposing Washington's interference in Iran's internal affairs.

Thus the American organization "Women for Peace" has disseminated a statement pointing out the dangerous consequences of the escalation of American interference in Iranian events. As in South Vietnam, the document's authors recall, there are now thousands of American military "advisers" in Iran. The U.S. Government is continuing its comprehensive support for a regime rejected by the Iranian people. At the same time American special-purpose forces are being trained for combat operations in the Persian Gulf. The organization urged that a repetition of the Vietnamese tragedy on Iranian soil be prevented and that a broad campaign be mounted against U.S. interference in the affairs of that sovereign state.

The All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization has held a mass public meeting in support of the just struggle of Iran's people. The meeting participants condemned the U.S. attempts to interfere in the development of the Iranian crisis. Meetings of solidarity with the Iranian people's struggle and of protest at the imperialist interference in that country's internal affairs are now also being held in the states of Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan and others.

The Pakistani National Trade Union Federation has issued a statement expressing its solidarity with the struggle of Iran's people for democratic transformations, the elimination of the monarchy and the establishment of a republican system in the country. The federation sharply condemned the interference by imperialist forces, primarily the United States, in the internal affairs of sovereign Iran.

CIA Seeking To Split Opposition

LD070927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 3 LD

['Own information' report: "Provocateurs From the CIA"]

[Text] Lately the foreign press has been featuring more and more reports testifying that the Americans are prepared to resort to any means to preserve their positions in Iran. A CIA group which has arrived in Iran in connection with the events taking place there is faced with the main task of helping the Bakhtiar government and the military leadership in every possible way to split the opposition. At the recommendation of "counteropposition specialists" [spetsialisty po borbe s oppozitsiyey], formations of noncommissioned officers and rank and file personnel have been created in military units and garrisons for "organized" participation in proshah demonstrations and physical reprisals against opposition activists.

In the last few days the "helpers from the CIA" have gone even further in their zeal. A special detachment of servicemen has been created at their initiative. According to the organizers' scheme, the members of this detachment are to participate in the antishah movement in the guise of communists. They are designed to split the opposition movement and to provoke armed clashes with the army so as to free the hands of the reactionary military. But their main aim is to provide grounds for accusing the communists of inciting the popular masses to armed action and accusing the international communist movement of interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

Army Political Ferment Intensifying

LD0711153 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[From V. Sisnev international review: "Bayonets Becoming Fewer"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Can the Iranian Army be considered as unconditionally supporting the shah's regime? I.I. Nedikov, tire plant vulcanizing shop electrician (Voronezh).

It has been repeatedly said and written that the monarchical regime in Iran is sustained by two main props--army bayonets and all-round U.S. support. Priority attention has been devoted by the shah's regime to training and drilling crack army formations and turning them into an antipopular force, and innumerable American advisers and instructors helped to their utmost. The state budget's main resources went on purchasing sophisticated American arms and training personnel. The recent months of stormy events in Iran have shown what this led to.

All the same, at the present stage a mass of examples indicate that within the Iranian Army political ferment is taking place and constantly intensifying. The resolution of 1,000 servicemen at the air force base in Bandar-Abbas, who declared that they would refuse to obey orders "aimed at supporting despotism," swept through the country. It is not simply a question of rank and file soldiers, who in the last analysis are peasant lads dressed in greatcoats, but also of regular officers. Tehran's newspaper KAYHAN reports that a significant number of officers have already been shot under court martial sentences. Not for nothing did the New York TIMES note on 23 January that "discipline on certain Iranian military bases is showing signs of cracking, so that it is hard to predict the armed forces' actions."

That is why the shah's generals, encouraged by American stage managers, are clearly accelerating preparation for a putsch on the Latin American model. The United States wants to maintain its strategic positions in Iran and access to Iranian oil at any price. It is clear to the Iranians who shares responsibility with their rulers for the bloodshed taking place daily in the country. Yazdi, one of the religious opposition leaders, said in an interview with UPI that if a military coup takes place the blame will lie with the United States, inasmuch as "it is impossible to conceive of the Iranian Army deciding on such a step without U.S. agreement and support."

Khomeyni, the Iranian Shi'ites' spiritual leader whose return from exile the CIA and the shah's generals tried to prevent, expressed himself even more definitely in a recent talk with a correspondent of Singapore's STRAITS TIMES. He stated: "We condemn U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. The United States is using the present Iranian regime to create military bases in Iran and to plunder our people's national wealth. That is why we consider American imperialism to be enemy No 1." This conviction is growing among the majority of Iranians wearing soldiers' greatcoats.

SOVIET UNION ASSISTS IN KABUL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD062202 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 6, TASS--A masterplan of reconstruction of the Afghan capital has been drawn up. Soviet engineers and architects participated in the work to elaborate the plan. Modern residential districts will spring up on the spot of thousands of mud-houses in which the majority of residents of the city huddle together, and the chronic housing shortage problem will be solved.

The masterplan was drawn up with due account for such problems as growth of the population, provision of transport facilities, the need of improving drinking water supplies to the population. A major place in its realization is assigned to the Kabul house-building complex, which was constructed with technical assistance of the Soviet Union. The result of its ten-year long activities is a microdistrict in the eastern part of the capital. The houses there are built of structures made by the enterprise. In accordance with the recently-signed agreement, the Soviet Union will give assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in building up production capacities of the complex.

The elaboration of the Kabul reconstruction masterplan which uses the experience of Soviet town building is a striking illustration of the relations of disinterested friendship and goodneighbourliness between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

INDIAN CP LEADER CITES 'U.S.-CHINESE COLLUSION' IN ASIA

LD061730 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 6 TASS--The visit of Vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] in the United States that was made after the fiasco of Beijing's [Peking] hegemonistic designs in Kampuchea revealed vividly again anti-Sovietism of the foreign policy of the Maoist leadership of China, Bhupesh Gupta, member of Parliament from the Communist Party of India, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, told a TASS correspondent. Anti-Sovietism is the basis of the Chinese-American collusion and of Beijing's foreign policy course as a whole, of the course that is directed against all positive trends in the international life.

It would be naive to think, Bhupesh Gupta stressed, that China's courting of India has a different explanation. In reality, the Chinese leaders wish to push India off the road of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. They thus hope to draw it in the U.S.-Chinese collusion and to cut the ground from under our anti-imperialist policy of peace and nonalignment.

Bhupesh Gupta said that the Communist Party of India is striving to normalise relations, to restore traditional friendship between India and the PRC and proved this by deeds many times. But our best intentions come up against Beijing's opposition which suits the designs of U.S. imperialism, said the member of Parliament from the Communist Party of India. China continues holding over 14 thousand square miles of Indian land, building strategic routes near India's borders, rendering military and financial aid to Naga separatists and conducting their military training in special camps. Beijing so far has not taken any practical steps that would show its good will. The threat of war against Vietnam, the plot to step up anti-Sovietism--all this does not create a situation suiting normalization of Indian-Chinese relations, B. Gupta said.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT DETECTED IN INDIA FROM PRC NUCLEAR TESTS

LD061559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev report in "World Today" roundup: "Consequences of the Explosion"]

[Text] A high concentration of radioactive dust has been found in fresh snow in the mountain village of (Gulmarg) in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Specialists at the Mountain Research Laboratory in Gulmarg believe that RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES WERE CARRIED FROM CHINA AS THE RESULT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE CONDUCTED BY CHINA AT THE END OF LAST YEAR. The nuclear test region is located in the part of China bordering Jammu and Kashmir states.

SOVIET CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HAILED

LD061019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[A. Fialkovskiy article: "Today Is India's National Holiday. Ancient and Forever Young"]

[Text] Compared with the history of a country such as India, whose civilization dates back many centuries, a period of a few decades seems tremendously short. However, it is precisely in the last 30 years of its existence that the Republic of India has traveled a path equivalent to centuries.

Even a cursory acquaintance with this great country clearly and distinctly reveals the features of the young India--modern industrial enterprises and advanced agricultural farmsteads, recently constructed residential areas, educational establishments, hospitals and trade centers. Of course, the new has by no means everywhere replaced the old and often the two even occur side by side. The consequences of the foreign colonialists' long dominance in the country are still felt. Nevertheless, renascent, emergent India is obviously prevailing in the stubborn struggle against phenomena which are receding into the past: backwardness, illiteracy, disease. The Republic of India's economic successes have now enabled it to become one of the world's leading 10 industrially developed countries.

Among the 300 enterprises which are making a weighty contribution to strengthening the country's economic self-sufficiency and which occupy key positions in the metallurgical, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, petrochemical and other industrial sectors are dozens of successful projects which were constructed with Soviet assistance and which are figuratively called "beacons of Soviet-Indian friendship." Here is one example. Some 25 years ago Western specialists asserted that India could not have any oil reserves. The Soviet geologists adopted a different viewpoint and discovered a whole series of oil deposits there. This is the result: The country now meets a considerable proportion of its oil needs from its domestic production and 60 percent of the "black gold" is produced by facilities constructed with economic and technical assistance from the USSR. Yet another indicator of the dynamics of the cooperation between the USSR and India and of its constantly increasing development is bilateral trade, the volume of which has increased more than 500-fold in 30 years and in terms of value is now nearing R1 billion. A most important feature of Soviet-Indian trade and economic relations is their planned and long-term character. The legal foundation for this in the form of the corresponding accords was laid during the visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in November 1973 and also during Indian Prime Minister M. Desai's talks with the Soviet leaders in Moscow in October 1977.

Evaluating the state of Soviet-Indian relations, L.I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin dinner in honor of M. Desai on 21 October 1977: "The relations between the Soviet Union and India sealed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty are extremely rich and diverse relations. They include cooperation in many spheres of the economy, science, culture and art--expanded, lasting and mutually advantageous cooperation. They also embrace cooperation in international affairs which is wholly in the service of universal peace."

The basis of the constructive joint efforts by the USSR and India in the international arena is in the similarity of their fundamental foreign policy objectives. Insuring lasting peace, consolidating the process of detente, achieving complete and general disarmament and combatting imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of economic and social injustice--those are the ideals which predetermine Soviet-Indian cooperation.

During its independent development, the young Indian state has repeatedly encountered--in addition to purely domestic difficulties--attempts by external forces to infringe on India's state sovereignty and to divert it from its chosen path of implementing a nonalinement policy. In this connection, India's leaders have repeatedly noted that the Soviet Union has extended invariable support to the young Indian state every time that such a situation has emerged. "A friend in need is a friend indeed"--how often, for instance, could this expression be heard in reference to our country at the height of the 1971 events in Hindustan when the USSR and India resolutely defended the just cause of Bangladesh's people.

It is generally recognized that Soviet-Indian relations which are stable and which are not subject to fluctuations based on considerations of expediency have long since exceeded the confines of purely bilateral relations and have become an important factor for the preservation and strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world. In this respect it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the 1971 Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

As is well known, the South Asian subcontinent has recently been the arena of several interstate armed conflicts caused by the existence of a number of territorial and other problems which have remained unsolved since the time of the foreign colonialists' dominance. Lately, the main threat to security and political tranquillity in South Asia has come from Beijing [Peking]. Reports which particularly disturb India's public involve PRC interference in Indian internal affairs, the support which China is giving to the armed separatist groups operating in the northeastern states of India and the massive buildup of Chinese offensive might along its northern borders. As India's democratic press points out, under conditions where Beijing is intensifying its provocative activity and is openly displaying hegemonistic expansionist aspirations, particular importance attaches to the firm, venerable Soviet-Indian relations which contribute to improving the situation in Asia and which have a sobering effect on lovers of international adventures.

...Military parades and colorful processions reflecting independent India's progress in various spheres of material and spiritual life are traditionally held 26 January each year in Delhi, capital of the Republic of India, and major cities in the country's states. More and more new achievements are added to past successes with each passing year.

INDONESIA REJECTS U.S. DEMANDS TO NORMALIZE PRC RELATIONS

LD260850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Correspondent Andrey Arkhipov report]

[Text] Jakarta--The United States is exerting blatant pressure on the Indonesian Government in demanding the immediate normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC. This U.S. demand, which was announced by Indonesian Minister of Information Murtopo, can cause bewilderment, to say the least. However, for those who closely follow U.S. political policies in Southeast Asia, there is nothing strange in such a demarche by the U.S. administration. It merely reaffirms that, under the cover of demagogic phrases about respect for other states' sovereign rights, Washington in fact is continuing its positions-of-strength policy.

The U.S. administration would like to prove to the entire world what cannot be proved: That the new zig-zag in their foreign policy receives mass support of states, primarily in Southeast Asia. Prominent Indonesian political figure (Manaysofyan) said recently, expressing the opinion of the country's democratic public, that the ASEAN countries have absolutely no intention of acting according to the scenario written from abroad. Indonesian Minister of Information Murtopo spoke in the same spirit when commenting on the American demands.

Continued Break With PRC Explained

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, January 30, TASS--Indonesia's security is threatened to this day by Beijing [Peking] supported subversive groupings inside the country. Therefore the Indonesian Government, refusing to reestablish immediately diplomatic relations with China, is pursuing the only correct policy under the circumstances, said M.A. Gani, member of the Indonesian parliament. As was reported earlier, Washington recently tried to put pressure on the Indonesian Government to make it restore as soon as possible diplomatic relations with Beijing. As is seen from statements made by the Indonesian foreign minister and the minister of information, the Indonesian Government resolutely rejected these attempts to pressure it. Explaining factors which prevent normalisation of relations with China, Indonesian Minister of Information Ali Murtopo mentioned in particular the "specifics of Beijing's present foreign policy" and the continued support by Beijing of subversive elements in Indonesia.

EXPULSION OF CHINESE VISITORS FROM PHILIPPINES REPORTED

LD061724 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Manila, February 6, TASS--The Philippine Immigration Service arrested and expelled from the country more than 40 tourists and businessmen of the Chinese nationality who stayed in the Philippines illegally after their entrance visas expired. These measures were taken in accordance with the recent decision of the Phillipines Government to establish a strict control over the entrance and stay of Chinese in the Philippines so as to limit the flow of illegal immigrants of Chinese orgin who, as the local press stressed, threaten the country's security and national economy. The Philippines Government specifically abrogated all permissions that were issued earlier to extend the duration of the stay of Chinese tourists and businessmen and suggested that they should leave the country by January 30. Tens of thousands of Chinese arrive every year in the Philippines on tourist visas from Hong Kong, Macao and also from the PRC. Some of them stay in the Philippines under different pretexts and bypassing existing laws and conduct illegal commercial operations.

IZVESTIYA HITS PRC, PRESS AGENCY MISINFORMATION ON CAMBODIA

LD061531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[U. Verbin "Rejoinder" (replika): "Concerning Those Who Are Concocting and Those Who Are Spreading Slander"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people, whose anger swept the barbaric pro-Beijing [Peking] regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary from Kampuchean soil, are focusing their efforts on urgent peaceful matters: Reviving the economy which had been bled white, revising normal human life, and establishing genuinely friendly relations with their neighbors. This is difficult work if the scale of the damage caused to the country by the Maoist experiments which were carried out on Kampuchean soil are considered. The national intelligentsia was destroyed and leaders of industrial enterprises or employees of the communications, postal, banking and even municipal services were annihilated. Everything, large or small, must be started from the beginning.

However, the evil done to the Kampuchean people, in the opinion of some people in Beijing, is still not enough. Means and methods are being sought there for hampering the peaceful restoration of the country. For this purpose fables about the situation in Kampuchea and reports on victories in mythical military battles are sent constantly throughout the world from Chinese territory. Banal misinformation is boldly moving "troops loyal to Pol Pot's regime all over the country." A feverish imagination is "blocking Phnom Penh" and counting off the minutes left before "victory" comes.

The aims of this campaign are obvious and there are several objectives. These include attempts to create the impression that the Pol Pot regime is still showing signs of life. They include the desire to inculcate in individual, uncoordinated groups of Pol Pot's disintegrated and routed army the idea that it is necessary to hang on and not to lay down their arms, that all is not lost.

Beijing is calling on these groups to make piratical attacks on civilians and to use any methods to prevent the new people's power from solving the numerous problems that it has inherited. There is also the desire to prompt states, which for various reasons have not yet recognized People's Kampuchea, to delay recognition.

Strictly speaking it would be futile and even strange to expect from the Chinese leadership any other reation to the fall of Pol Pot's regime. In the final analysis Beijing's policy has suffered a defeat. After all, the rulers driven out by the people had sworn allegiance precisely to Beijing's policy, and it was for the sake of that policy that millions of lives were sacrificed.

Something else is puzzling. The ravings of Beijing propaganda are being eagerly adopted and spread around the world by certain news agencies which frequently talk about their "objectivity," "the fact that they are well informed," and their "impartiality." Among these are UPI, AFP and certain others. True, these agencies accompany all the deliberate misinformation about Kampuchea which they pass on with reservations that "it is impossible to verify the assertions cited." However, these reservations look like a supplement to the slander against a nation that has freed itself from foreign oppression, against an independent country, against People's Kampuchea, which is being served up as the main dish.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CAMBODIA, POSTERS IN BEIJING NOTED

LD031350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] Recently, Chinese propaganda and several Western agencies have published notices to the effect that military detachments of the overthrow Pol Pot regime are allegedly fighting the soldiers of the National Salvation Front in Kampuchea. Regarding insinuations of this kind, Ros Samay, the secretary general of the National United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, declared in a TASS interview that all resistance in Kampuchea by the henchmen of the antipopular regime has been eliminated. He explained that the Chinese leadership resorts to tricks of this kind in an attempt to convince the world of the very opposite of the truth. Thus the radio station that is said to operate on Kampuchean territory is actually transmitting its inciting broadcasts from Chinese territory. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports that new posters have appeared on the Democratic Wall in Beijing [Peking], as the Chinese call the place where the dazipao [tatzupao] are hung. A correspondent from this agency cites some of them: "We protest against the arrest of people," "We have been deprived of the chance to live like men." The author of an extensive poster writes about the desperation of a woman who came to Beijing from the province with her young children, and who offered to sell them to passers-by since she was unable to feed them. The author of the poster writes: "I cannot tolerate the fact that in my country children are sold in the streets. I regard it as a national shame." The correspondent notes that these posters attracted many readers and that none of those whom he approached doubted their truthfulness.

PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES ARKIPOV DELEGATION IN VIENTIANE

LD062200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, 6 February, TASS-Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, met with a Soviet Government delegation headed by Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is on an official visit here. A cordial, friendly talk took place. In the conversation, Kaysone Phomvihan spoke highly of the victory of the Kampuchean revolutionary-patriotic forces over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary antipeople regime. This victory ended the dark days of tyranny and suffering to which the Kampuchean people had been doomed by the country's former rulers. It opened good opportunities for the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea advancing toward socialism. The birth of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, he said, is a powerful factor providing inspiration for all peoples in the world in their struggle against imperialism and the forces of international reaction, and demonstrates the indestructible bonds of fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR VIETNAM TIES NOTED, PROVOCATIONS SCORED

LD051553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[B. Vasilyev article: "Unshakable Foundation"]

[Text] Among the memorable dates inscribed forever in the chronology of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, 30 January 1950 occupies a special place. On that day, at the very height of the heroic resistance war which the Vietnamese people were waging against the French colonialists, defending their freedom and independence, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam established diplomatic relations.

This very important foreign policy action was at the same time of tremendous principled significance. It raised high the international prestige of the first worker and peasant state in Southeast Asia and inspired the Vietnamese patriots to step up the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence. The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the other socialist countries which followed immediately attracted the attention of broad circles of the world public to the battling young republic. The movement of solidarity with Vietnam which developed throughout the world received a new powerful impetus and became even broader.

About 30 years have elapsed since then. During this time the courageous Vietnamese people have suffered many ordeals. Before they managed to recover from the losses and destruction of the 9-year resistance war, they fell victim to a new and even bloodier aggression--the aggression of U.S. imperialism. But, as is well known, relying on the aid of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, the people of Vietnam again proved convincingly that there was no force which could prevent them from attaining victory in their just struggle for freedom and independence. The dirty adventure of the U.S. military ended in ignominious defeat.

Both during the war and during the peaceful building which has begun, Vietnam's friends and above all the socialist community countries held out the hand of fraternal aid. Relying on this support, the Vietnamese people directed their energy toward liquidating the harsh and terrible heritage of a debilitating war. The country became an enormous construction site. The program for creating a firm material and technical base for socialism, outlined by the Fourth Vietnam Communist Party Congress, began to be successfully implemented. In recent years Vietnam's international prestige has increased immeasurably. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam now maintains diplomatic relations with over 100 countries. Socialist Vietnam has become a full member of the United Nations and many other international organizations.

Having successfully withstood the test of time and having been tempered in the fire of ordeals, Soviet-Vietnamese relations have now become an inalienable part of the life of our two fraternal countries. New opportunities for the further development of these relations were opened by the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty which was implemented at the end of last year. Its most important aim is to insure favorable conditions for the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and for the successful building of communism and socialism in our countries. The new treaty, which summarized the results of almost 30 years of fruitful Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation aimed at insuring the peace and security of the peoples of Southeast Asia, and which outlined the prospect for its further development, was welcomed with tremendous satisfaction by the progressive world public. A hostile reaction was manifested only in the camp of the aggressive circles of imperialism and the Beijing [Peking] leadership. As if following orders, these forces have recently sharply stepped up their slander campaign against Vietnam and the other socialist countries. On the part of the Chinese authorities this campaign is being accompanied by the sharp fueling of tension on the border with Vietnam and constant acts of provocation to which many peaceful inhabitants of the Vietnamese border regions have fallen victim.

But the attempts by Beijing and the reactionary circles to intimidate Vietnam are doomed to failure. The events of the past few years attest convincingly that, whatever grim ordeals the Vietnamese people are subjected to, with the aid of the fraternal socialist countries and with the aid of all progressive mankind they have always emerged victorious. All who cherish the cause of peace are in full solidarity with Vietnam and resolutely demand the halting of the dangerous provocative actions which threaten its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

DENG XIAOPING ARRIVES IN JAPAN ON 'UNOFFICIAL VISIT'

Visit To Clarify 'Divergences'

LD061438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] arrived in Tokyo today on his way back to China from the United States. As the Japanese press notes, this unofficial visit has been undertaken at Beijing's [Peking's] initiative. In this connection KYODO news agency writes: Deng Xiaoping's visit will make it possible for the Japanese and the Chinese sides to better understand the divergences in their opinions on diplomatic problems. Japan intends to tell Deng Xiaoping that it has no intention of making diplomatic concessions to strengthen friendship with China.

As officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry have stated, Deng Xiaoping's call in Washington to strengthen cooperation between the United States, Japan, Western Europe and China stands out among the factors that have alarmed Japan. These officials, in their own words, are concerned that Deng Xiaoping's arrival in Japan immediately following his visit to the United States could create the impression in the world that Japan might respond to this call. Nothing of the kind, they say. The Japanese Government has no intention of participating in any group that would act against Moscow. Japan's main foreign policy course, these officials add, envisages the development of balanced relations with China and the Soviet Union. This will be pointed out to Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping if he repeats a call of this nature during his talks with Prime Minister Ohira.

Japan, these officials note, wants to make it clear that it has no intention of allowing a worsening of its relations with Vietnam. Ohira, officials report, will tell Deng Xiaoping that Japan cannot enter into an alliance with China in support of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and that its policy toward the new Kampuchean Government will be determined on the basis of close consultations with ASEAN member countries.

Chinese, Japanese Goals Inconsistent

OW070247 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Feb 79 OW

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] arrived in Tokyo today on a 3-day informal visit to Japan following his tour of the United States. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports: The purpose of Vice Premier Deng's Tokyo visit is to stress the idea of a China-U.S.-Japan anti-Soviet alliance, which he tried hard to sell during his U.S. tour. He will also attempt to find out if the new Japanese Cabinet will tend to yield to the pressures from Beijing [Peking], which is striving to aggravate Japan-Soviet relations--and, if it does, how far the trend would go.

China failed in its first attempt to draw Japan into joint action against Vietnam, and Deng is in Tokyo now to make a second attempt. In the light of the recent policy speeches by Prime Minister Ohira and Foreign Minister Sonoda at the current Diet session, however, what Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping is trying to do is inconsistent with the basic line of Japanese foreign policy. Ohira spoke of his hopes for strenghtening peace and stability in Asia and the world, while Sonoda said that promoting peace and prosperity in Asia is one of the most important tasks facing Japanese foreign policy. Therefore, if the Japanese Government agreed to any anti-Soviet action or statement--for which Beijing is endeavoring--it would contradict these speeches by the two top leaders.

As for Deng's effort to involve Japan in a hostile action against Vietnam, it would be appropriate to note Foreign Minister Sonoda's Diet speech. He said: The government is earnestly hoping that peace and stability will be restored in the Indochinese Peninsula under the principles of noninterference in domestic affairs and self-determination. Meanwhile, Beijing is pushing Japan toward intervening in the domestic affairs of the Indochinese nations and depriving the Cambodian people of their right to national self-determination.

SANKEI SHIMBUN today noted Vice Premier Deng's purpose and correctly expressed Japanese public opinion concerning the Japanese Government's position in its imminent talks with Deng. The paper's editorial said that the scheduled talks with Vice Premier Deng will provide Japan with the best opportunity to let China know about Japan's position against China's containment strategy toward the USSR and to make clear the Japan-China differences in foreign policy.

SANKEI SHIMBUN, very correctly anticipating what would follow if Japan gave in to Beijing's pressure, wrote: Japan should clearly tell China where it can collaborate with it and where it cannot. Otherwise, this nation's "independent" foreign policy would literally end in empty talk, and it would become impossible to dispel the suspicion among various nations that Japan is being drawn into Beijing's anti-Soviet strategy. We cannot but say that this comment by SANKEI SHIMBUN is very convincing.

JAPAN CP LEADER CITES 'MISGIVINGS' OVER TREATY WITH PRC

LD071015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report "Words and Deeds" from B. Rodionov "World Today" review]

[Text] Addressing the Japanese Diet House of Councillors, K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium, sharply condemned aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, declared full support for the steps Vietnam has taken to defend its borders, and welcomed the victory of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, a TASS correspondent reports from Tokyo.

K. Miyamoto criticized plans for Japan to follow the lead of Beijing's [Peking] anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese strategy. He demanded that the Japanese Government pursue an independent foreign policy in accordance with the Japanese people's national interests.

Now that the Kampuchean people have overthrown their hated regime, K. Miyamoto continued, the Beijing leaders are persistently urging Japan to issue a joint statement and take joint action in Indochina in accordance with the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty. During the parliamentary debate on the Japanese-Chinese treaty, the JCP repeatedly drew the government's attention to the dangerous consequences of this alliance and warned that China would try to impose on Japan its own specific interpretation of the "hegemony" clause in the treaty. However, government representatives declared that the treaty with China would not influence Japan's relations with third countries. The time has come to prove that these were not just empty words. Otherwise misgivings that the Japanese-Chinese treaty is in fact a kind of military alliance will be confirmed, K. Miyamoto emphasized.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESS ON ELECTIONS PUBLISHED

LD061233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of CPSU Central Committee address to all electors and citizens of the USSR issued on 2 February in Moscow and published in the 3 February central newspapers]

[Text] Dear comrades, citizens of the Soviet Union! Elections of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet will take place on 4 March 1979. This is an important event in the life of the country. The election campaign is proceeding in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity, demonstrating the close cohesion of the working people around the Communist Party and the nationwide approval and ardent support for its domestic and foreign policy.

The CPSU, as always, is approaching the elections in close alliance with nonparty members. The bloc of Communists and nonparty members embodies the inviolable unity of the party and the people. This unity is the source of all our achievements, the guarantee of the complete triumph of communism. To consult with the working people, to rely on collective experience and the creative initiative and consciousness of the masses is the Leninist tradition of the party.

Today, in addressing the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee also considers it necessary to report on the results of the country's development since the previous elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and to concentrate attention on topical tasks of economic and cultural construction. These have been years full of outstanding events in the life of the country. The 25th CPSU Congress took place and drafted the majestic program of communist creation. Expressing the will of the people, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a new Constitution--the basic law of the socialist state of the whole people. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October was a convincing demonstration of the worldwide historic achievements of socialism. We are all proud that the world's first society of developed socialism has been built in our country. This victory is the result of the genuinely titanic efforts of the multimillion strong masses. It embodies the wisdom and labor, courage and selflessness, knowledge and experience of all generations of Soviet people. The homeland's successes implant confidence in our hearts, inspire us to new achievements.

Comrades electors, in implementing the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses our people have achieved considerable successes in the development of productive forces. Gigantic production potential has been created by the labor of Soviet people and this allows us to insure the ongoing development of the economy, the chief factor in the growth of the people's welfare, and the maintenance at the necessary level of the country's defense.

The socialist industry is developing dynamically. In 1974-1978, 40 percent more industrial output was produced than in the preceding 5-year period. About 80 percent of the total growth was achieved by increasing labor productivity. The appearance of the homeland is being altered; 1,344 major enterprises have been put into operation. They include Kamaz and Atommash, the Armenian, Leningrad and Chernobyl atomic power stations, Ust-Ilim and Toktogul GES, Orenburg gas complex, Lebedi mining and enrichment combine, Mogilev silk materials combine, Tiraspol and Shakhty cotton materials combines, Kursk leather works.

The party's policy, aimed at the development of industries which determine technical progress, at strengthening the fuel and power base, at creating major territorial production complexes, primarily in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, is being consistently implemented. [paragraph continues]

The Baykal-Amur Railway is being constructed at a shock labor rate. The achievements of science and technology are being actively introduced. The reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises are being carried out on the basis of advanced technology. Production and serial output of over 16,000 new types of industrial products have begun.

Agriculture is developing unswervingly. Major measures are being implemented for transforming it into a highly developed sector of the economy. The power-labor ratio in agriculture has increased by 50 percent. Chemicalization and land improvement are being carried out on a large scale. The transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR has become a task for all the people.

The nationwide battle for the 1978 harvest was crowned with a great victory. For the first time 235 million tons of grain were gathered. A considerable contribution to the production of grain is being made by the farms in the virgin lands. A good foundation has been laid for the further development of animal husbandry.

While noting what has been achieved, the party at the same time sees shortcomings and unsolved problems. We have to improve considerably capital construction, to satisfy more fully the country's growing need for metal and fuel and agricultural produce, to improve the work of transport, strengthen plan, technological and labor discipline, to observe thrift in everything, to raise labor productivity and production efficiency.

The routine tasks of the party and the people were discussed comprehensively at the July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The plenum's decisions, the speeches by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, determined the most important directions of the further development of our economy and the growth of the material and cultural welfare of the people. The implementation of these facts is the primary duty of party, soviet, economic and public organizations, of every collective, every Soviet person.

The CPSU Central Committee appeals to all working people of town and country to welcome the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet with new labor achievements and turn 1979 into a year of shock labor. To promote nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the current year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole is our battle slogan.

The main direction of the party's economic strategy has been and remains to raise the efficiency of production and the quality of work, the steady upsurge of all branches of the national economy. By voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty members, Soviet people will be voting for the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our homeland.

Comrades electors, the highest aim of socialist production is to satisfy as fully as possible the growing material and cultural needs of Soviet people. Success in developing the economy has had a favorable effect on the improvement in the standard of living of the working people and has allowed the implementation of a number of major social measures. Since the previous elections the real income per capita has increased by 20 percent; the average wages of workers and employees have increased by 19 percent and the pay for kolkhoz farmers' labor has increased by 26 percent. Pension provision has been improved. Payments from social consumption funds calculated per capita have increased from R312 to R404 per year.

Housing construction is proceeding on a large scale. Some 54 million people have moved into new accomodations. Our rents are minimal and have remained unchanged for over half a century now. A subject of particular concern on the part of the CPSU and the state is protection of the health of Soviet people. Expansion is taking place in the network of hospitals and polyclinics, resorts, rest homes and holiday hotels. Physical culture and sports are developing, and active preparations are underway for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The constant growth in the level of working people's well-bring is an evident reality in our life. At the same time, demands for some food and industrial goods are still not being fully met, and there is a need to further raise the quality of output and extend its range, as well as to improve household services to the population. The party and state are striving to resolve these problems and taking measures to provide the working people more fully with essential goods and services. The interests of the people and concern for their welfare are the main aspect of the activity of the Communist Party. To vote for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc means to vote for a further rise in the standard of living of Soviet people, for an increase in the well-being of every family.

Comrade electors! In the Soviet Union science, education and culture are developing unswervingly. The country's scientific potential has grown. The whole world is well aware of our achievements in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and many other branches of knowledge. The link between science and production is growing stronger. A true triumph for our country's science and technology were the record endurance flights by the heroic Soviet cosmonauts. For the first time international crews worked in near-earth orbit, with representatives of the fraternal countries participating. And the role of the social sciences in researching topical problems of the building of communism is also growing. The system of people's education is being improved. An event of great social significance was the implementation of universal secondary education for young people. The number of secondary vocational technical training schools has increased more than two and a half times. The number of people in our country involved in some form of learning is over 95 million.

Major successes have been achieved in the development of culture. The broadest masses of the working people take an active part in the building of culture. New works of literature and art have been created, affirming the noble communist ideals and the principles of humanism.

A decisive prerequisite for our advances is a growth in the communist conviction of the working people. The state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin emphasized, gets its strength from the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, are in a position to judge everything and approach everything with consciousness. For this reason the party attributes enormous importance to ideological work, to forming the new man who is to be an active builder of communism. The party will continue in the future to concern itself tirelessly with the all-round development of the individual and the constant improvement of ideological and educational work. A vote for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc means a vote for further flowering of the country's spiritual life.

Comrade electors! The Communist Party devotes unfaltering attention to questions of the sociopolitical development of our society, perfecting democracy and drawing the masses broadly into the governing of society and state. The unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, which constitutes the social basis of the USSR, has become even more firm and unshakeable. [paragraph continues]

The process of drawing together all classes and social groups proceeds, the social homogeneity of our society increases, and its moral-political unity grows even stronger. New successes have been achieved in the implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The level of economic and social development of all the union and autonomous republics rises unswervingly. The life-giving ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism have penetrated even deeper into people's consciousness. Mutually enriched national cultures, which form the unified Soviet socialist culture, flourish brilliantly. The Communist Party will pursue further the course toward the all-round development and convergence of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and strengthen the great unbreakable friendship of the fraternal peoples in our mighty united Soviet Union.

Life confirms the indisputable advantages of socialist democracy over the bourgeois form, which in the words of Lenin is always narrow, hypocritical, mendacious and false, and which always remains a democracy for the rich but a deceit for the poor. There, in the world of capitalism, exploitation of man by man grows more rife, the rights of the working people are constantly trampled, and economic crisis, inflation and chronic unemployment are ever present. Cruelty and tyranny, indifference to the fate of working people, decline in public morals--such is the state of contemporary bourgeois society. For this reason, attempts to present capitalism as a free society look especially cynical. No, capitalism is a society which suppresses human rights, a society without a future.

The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism. Only under socialism has democracy for the first time in history become the power of the people and for the people. Only socialism reliably guarantees equal civil and political rights for people and true freedom for the individual. Only socialism asserts the principles of democracy in all spheres of public life. The new USSR Constitution considerably broadened and enriched the socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens. At the same time, for Soviet people rights are indivisible from obligations; freedom is indivisible from civil responsibility, personal interests from public ones. The democratism of our system is embodied ever more fully in the activities of the soviets of people's deputies, which form the political basis of the USSR. With the adoption of the new Constitution the work of the soviets was raised to a higher level. Their role in resolving questions concerning building of the economy and culture is growing. Millions of activist-deputies in the soviets work constantly in the very midst of the people and pass through the school of state management. The party considers it its duty to do everything possible to raise the level of activity of the trade unions, the Komsomol and all mass organizations and labor collectives, to develop criticism and self-criticism, to take careful account of public opinion, and to respond precisely to the needs and requirements of the working people. A broad program of legislative work on the basis of the new USSR Constitution is being implemented throughout the country. Effective measures are being taken to step up people's control, for the strictest observance of state discipline, legality and law and order. The Communist Party will continue in the future to display unfaltering concern for perfecting the political system of society. A vote for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc means a vote for further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people, for the unswerving development of socialist peoples power.

Comrade electors! Our entire experience of creativity convinces us that the path we are traveling is the correct one, that of Lenin. In order to achieve more successes on that path and to ensure the implementation of our goals, we must take full advantage of the opportunities of advanced socialism. To take active part in realizing those opportunities is a point of honor for communists, Komsomol members and all Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee deems it of vital importance that each Soviet person should cultivate the conviction of a communist, an active attitude in life and the readiness to use his will and skill to construct communism; should fight stubbornly to enhance labor productivity, efficiency and quality; should enhance reciprocal exactingness and responsibility for the common concerns; should develop the spirit of collectivism and comradeship; should stoically master knowledge and the achievements of science and technology, as well as leading experience; should improve his professional skills; should show initiative and an innovative spirit; should in all he does show that he feels a master of his country; should make rational use of the riches of nature; should save each kilogram of grain, metal and fuel; and should protect nature. The Communist Party calls on the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and all Soviet people to make ever more efficient use of society's economic, scientific and technical, and spiritual potential. A vote for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc means a vote for a new flourishing of our country, for its triumphant progress toward communism.

Dear women, glorious daughters of the land of soviets! Great is your contribution to the achievements and victories of the Soviet people. Constant concern for the woman worker, the mother, is an immutable law of our society. Women are offered extensive opportunities to combine productive and social work with the upbringing of children and care for the family. The party and government will continue to improve working and living conditions for women, and work to further enhance their role in public and political life.

Komsomol members, young men and women! You are the heirs and continuers of the heroic deeds of the older generations. The Leninist Komsomol and Soviet youth are always in the shock sectors of economic and cultural construction. Millions of young people will take part in the elections for the first time. The party firmly believes that the young men and women of the Komsomol will always and in everything follow Lenin's behests, and bear worthily the lofty title of citizen of the Soviet Union.

Respected veterans of the revolution, war and labor! By your boundless devotion to the homeland and the party, you have won honor and respect from the people. Many of you continue working and taking part in public work and the upbringing of the young. Care for veterans occupies an important part in the social policy of the party and state.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses its confidence that Soviet women, young people and our veterans will cast their votes for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc and will demonstrate a high degree of political awareness and their wish to make a worthy contribution to the common cause of creating communism.

Comrade electors! The CPSU has done and is doing everything necessary to secure peaceful conditions for the building of communism. Socialism and peace are inseparable! From Lenin's Decree of Peace to our days, the foreign policy of the land of soviets has been imbued with love of peace. Our people, which lost 20 million of its sons and daughters in the fight against fascism, knows well what war is. And for us there is no more sacred cause than the preservation of a lasting peace. The party and the Soviet state are persistently and successfully implementing the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress, and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, which was endorsed by the party's 25th Congress. And peace on earth has become more reiable, while our country's international situation is now stronger than ever before. The USSR's foreign policy meets with the approval and gratitude of all the planet's progressive forces.

The Soviet Union has put forward a complex of constructive proposals aimed at consolidating universal peace and developing detente in depth, ending the arms race and bringing about disarmament, and implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The USSR is waging a stoic struggle against the attempts by the imperialists and the Beijing [Peking] leaders to exacerbate the international situation and reverse the march of history back toward the cold war. The will for peace of the party and the Soviet people is unshakable.

The positions of world socialism have grown stronger. The victory of the heroic Vietnamese people, to which the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries have given and are giving comprehensive aid and support, was an event of historic significance. The people of Laos have entered the family of socialist states. The Political Consultative Committee conference of the Warsaw Pact member states and the Crimean meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states were major milestones in the further strengthening of the socialist community.

The land of soviets is a true and reliable friend to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their fight to defend their freedom and independence. We express our solidarity and support for the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other countries which have taken the path of revolutionary democratic changes.

The CPSU is developing its ties with the fraternal parties, and sponsoring a strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The party will continue to advocate far-reaching international cooperation and the consolidation of all the revolutionary and progressive forces of our times. A vote for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc is a vote for our happy life and for peace on earth.

While consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, the Communist Party and the Soviet state at the same time pay unremitting attention to strengthening the country's defense might and its heroic armed forces. The party is convinced that the valorous servicemen of the army and navy will continue to discharge their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor, do everything to raise their combat readiness and stand guard vigilantly over the revolutionary gains of socialism. Comrade Soviet servicemen, the CPSU Central Committee calls on you to cast your votes for candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc. In so doing you will yet again express your boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and your socialist fatherland.

Comrade electors! All our achievements and victories are linked to the activity of the Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. The party's role and prestige have grown, its ties with the masses have increased in breadth and strength. The CPSU is marching full of creative strength and energy toward its 26th congress. Guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the party is confidently leading the people toward communism. Soviet people unanimously support its wise policy and the fruitful work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that true continuer of the cause of great Lenin and tireless fighter for peace and communism, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee gives its assurance that the Communist Party will always selflessly serve the people and tirelessly fight for the happiness of Soviet people, for the flourishing of the beloved homeland and for the triumph of communism.

Comrade electors! The forthcoming elections to the supreme organ of Soviet power will be the first since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. The electoral campaign is characterized by a businesslike approach and high degree of activity among Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

A nationwide discussion is underway at the preelectoral meetings on the most important issues of our life, and remarks and proposals are being directed toward further improving the work of state, economic and public organizations. The implementation of the electors' mandates is among the most important parts of the work of the party organs and of the soviets of peoples deputies.

The CPSU Central Committe urges you, dear comrades, citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to vote unanimously for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc. By your vote you will again demonstrate your loyalty to the cause of October, the party's cause, your determination to implement the goals of the 25th CPSU Congress, and your wish to live, work and fight in Lenin's style, as communists. All to the elections!

Long live our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live Soviet power!

Glory to the great Soviet people!

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MINISTER OF FISH INDUSTRY ISHKOV RELIEVED OF POST

LD061014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Aleksandr Ishkov of his duties as USSR minister of the fish industry in connection with his retirement on a pension.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES PELSHE ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

LD061822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, congratulations in connection with his 80th birthday.

In all posts of party and state work, the congratulations say, you are devoting your efforts and experience to selflessly serving the cause of communist building and the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers wish Comrade Pelshe, prominent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a long life, good health and further fruitful activities for the benefit of our party and the Soviet people in the name of the triumph of communism.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Pelshe has been awarded the Lenin Order and the second Hammer and Sickle gold medal for great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 80th birthday.